

Moscow and a number of projects were agreed to. Now these projects have been technically examined by their people; they have been technically examined by our people; and we have got to meet together in order to finalise our discussions and our negotiations. Secondly, I do not know where the hon. Member found that anybody has said that there will be no assistance for projects. I have made it very clear that they have said that there will be non-project assistance as well as project assistance.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): They are reluctant.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: Will you please show me from the statement where I have said that they are reluctant?

SHRI K. SUNDARAM: There were reports in the papers.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I am not responsible for what appears in the papers. I am before you. I believe in this House the Members would like to cross-examine the Ministers directly and not depend upon what correspondents write from their imagination. I am before you. When I am before you, when you can cross-examine to your heart's content. . . .

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: If you are so sensitive, you should have made the statement on the day you arrived here. (Interruption)

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA: I am unable to understand, Madam. I am here. It will be a part of the record for which I shall be answerable.

SHRIG. MURAHARI: You need not be so angry.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): When the Minister is answering, they should not interrupt like this.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Madam, getting angry is not the prerogative of any one section of the House. I would like to make it clear that there is no question of project assistance not being available if the projects are worthwhile projects. The question was raised about the World Bank team. The World Bank team made certain reports to the J

World Bank President. They have made certain recommendations. After having received those reports he has had discussions with me and my colleagues, and after that he has agreed that for the Fourth Plan the assistance would be larger and more or less in terms of the requirements that we have in mind. That obviously shows, that patently proves that as far as the World Bank is concerned the Bank is satisfied with what we have done so far, and what we are planning to do is something worth supporting. Then the other question is: "Why are we asking another team to come?" We are asking another team to come to study the Fourth Plan document, because unless they study it, they will not be able to reach the precise figures about the assistance that we need. Various elements in the Plan have to be discussed and there should be an agreement about foreign exchange requirements. When I am saying that they will come to sit with us and consider the Fourth Plan document, I do not know where the question arises about some project which had been decided in the past being given up or being altered.

THE KERALA BUDGET, 1966-67— *contd.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now go back to the Kerala Budget. Mr. G. Murahari.

श्री गोडे मुराहरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उप सभापति महोदया, केरल के ऊपर इस सदन में काफी बहस हो चुकी है।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala): Why don't you speak in Malayalam?

श्री गोडे मुराहरी: वैसे मैं मलयालम में भी बोल सकता हूँ लेकिन उसके लिये कुछ कायदा कानून बनाया हुआ है इसलिये मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ।

. . . तो केरल के ऊपर कई बार बहस हो चुकी है और यहां पर बार-बार इस चीज के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान खींचा गया है कि यहां पर जो जनतांत्रिक ढंग से चुनाव हुआ और चुनाव होने के बाद वहां पर जो एम० एन० एज० इलेक्ट हुए उनको न बुला कर के,

[श्री गोडे मुराहरि]

असेम्बली को गठित न कर के, वहाँ जो जनतांत्रिक ढंग की एक सरकार बन सकती थी उसको न बना कर के, वहाँ पर केन्द्र का शासन, एक गवर्नर का शासन लागू कर के हमारे देश में ऐसी एक परम्परा शुरू की है जिसका नाम सिर्फ तानाशाही हो सकता है। क्योंकि जहाँ-जहाँ पर भी कांग्रेस हार जायेगी वहाँ पर यही नीबूत आयेगी। सिर्फ केरल में ही नहीं कल किसी और प्रान्त में भी यही हालत हो सकती है जहाँ पर कांग्रेस का शासन नहीं बन पाए और कांग्रेस असेम्बली को बिना बुलाये ही उसको डिजाल्व करके वहाँ गवर्नर का शासन कायम कर सकती है। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इस तरह की परम्परा हिन्दुस्तान में चली तो आगे जा कर हिन्दुस्तान में जनतंत्र का ही गला घोटना होगा और वह परम्परा बंद होनी चाहिए।

यह बजट हमारे सामने इसलिये आता है कि केरल में बार-बार वहाँ आर्डिनेन्स के शासन को, गवर्नर के शासन को, सरकार ने घोषित किया और छः महीना होने के बाद यह आशा थी कि उसको लागू नहीं किया जायेगा लेकिन फिर भी उसी प्रोमुल्गेशन को फिर दोहराया गया और उसको कायम रखा गया। तो मैं तो यह चाहूँगा कि केरल में जो एम० एल० ए० इलेक्ट हुए, और जनतांत्रिक ढंग से इलेक्ट हुए हैं, उनको बुला कर वहाँ की असेम्बली को फिर गठित किया जाए और उन्हीं के जरिये वहाँ पर शासन हो नहीं तो आगे जाकर जो जनरल इलेक्शन होने वाला है उस पर भी एक बुरा असर पड़ेगा यह मेरा कहना है क्योंकि जब तक वहाँ के लोगों को यह विश्वास नहीं हो जाता है कि वहाँ जो भी असेम्बली जनतांत्रिक ढंग से चुनी जाय उसको सरकार बनाने का अधिकार मिलेगा और पूरी सहूलियत मिलेगी वहाँ सरकार बनाने की, तब तक वहाँ सरकार बनाने का जनता के अन्दर से यह विश्वास उठ जायेगा कि जनतंत्र के ढंग से कोई चीज हो सकती है। उन्होंने एक बार इलेक्शन किया और वहाँ कुछ

पार्टियों को वोट मिले और उसके आधार पर असेम्बली के मेम्बरान भी चुने गये लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा चक्र चलाया कि वहाँ पर उस असेम्बली को गठित नहीं होने दिया। मैं समझता था कि अगर असेम्बली बुलाई गई होती और एक पार्टी के बाद दूसरी पार्टी को सरकार बनाने का निमंत्रण दिया गया होता और तब भी कोई सरकार नहीं बन पाती तो उसको डिजाल्व किया गया होता और उसमें एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोसीजर होता लेकिन जिस ढंग से केरल में काम किया गया है, मेरे खयाल से कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ सरकार कायम की गई है, उसी के अंतर्गत हमारे सामने एक बजट भी लाया जाता है और बार बार हमसे कहा जाता है कि केरल के बजट के ऊपर हम भी अपनी सहमति दें। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि अगर केरल में आपने सरकार को खतम किया तो क्यों नहीं और जगह पर आप इसी लाजिक को दोहराते; उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, वेस्ट बंगाल में भी इसी को लेकर वहाँ की सरकारों को भी भंग करके वहाँ पर प्रेजीडेन्ट रूल कायम क्यों नहीं करते?

श्री शीलमद्र याजी (बिहार): क्यों !

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : मैं बताता हूँ क्यों। कल परसों ही जो घटना उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई है उसी को लेकर बताता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में परसों असेम्बली का जो घेरा लोगों ने डाला वह किस लिये डाला? एमरजेन्सी के नाम पर वहाँ पर लोगों के उपर 25 फी सदी लगान बढ़ाया गया और उसको खतम करने के लिये एक आंदोलन छड़ा था और लोग हजारों की संख्या में लखनऊ आए और वहाँ की चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उस दिन जिस दिन कोई छुट्टी बाकी नहीं थी अचानक छुट्टी दिला दी और असेम्बली को बंद कर दिया और खुद लखनऊ से बाहर चली गई यानी हजारों लोग, तरह-तरह के लोग, सारे किसान, मजदूर उत्तर प्रदेश के हर जिले से आए हुए थे जो कि उनको कुछ मेमोरेन्डम देना चाहते थे, उनसे बातचीत करना चाहते थे, लेकिन वहाँ की चीफ मिनिस्टर

की तबीयत यह थी कि वे असेम्बली को बंद करके लखनऊ छोड़कर चली गई और कहाँ गई किसी का तिलक था या शादी भी वहाँ चली गई। इस तरह से जनता की भाँगी के बारे में एक लापरवाही और तानाशाही का काम करने की एक प्रवृत्ति हो गई है हिन्दुस्तान में। मैं समझता था कि वहाँ की मुख्य मंत्री लोगों से मिलतीं, उनकी बातें सुनकर उनको आश्वासन देतीं और कहतीं कि मैं इसके बारे में विचार करूँगी। किसी ने यह सांग नहीं की थी कि तुरन्त उसी वक्त उसी क्षण निर्णय ले लें। मुझे याद है, परसों सुबह उन्होंने टेलीफोन किया था कुछ नेताओं को, सालिगराम जायसवाल को और राम सुन्दर पांडे को और उन्होंने कहा था कि आप लोग अगर दस आदमियों को हमारे पास भेज दो तो मैं मिलने के लिये तैयार हूँ। तो उन्होंने कहा कि दस लोगों से मिलने की बात नहीं है। हजारों लोग आए हैं मिलने के लिये उनसे आप बात करें।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I may <iraw your attention that you must now concentrate on the Kerala Budget. Please do not go to other things.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : मैं उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ कि केरल में जो काम किया वह उत्तर प्रदेश में क्यों नहीं होना चाहिये। तो इसलिये वहाँ पर जब यह बात हुई तो दोनों नेताओं ने यह कहा कि आप अगर उनकी बात सुन लेंगे तो लोग शांतिपूर्वक रहेंगे और जो भी आप कहना चाहती हैं उनको सुना दीजिए जिससे वे शांतिपूर्वक ढंग से चले जायेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं करके उनसे कह दिया कि मैं किसी से नहीं मिलूँगी और उसके बाद तरह-तरह के बयानात होते हैं। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया, आश्वासन तोड़ दिया, किसने आश्वासन तोड़ा वह वहाँ के लोगों को मालूम है क्योंकि पुलिस ने जो दमन किया दो तीन घंटे लगातार और उसके बाद पब्लिक के आदमियों ने कुछ कर दिया तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी अन्य राजनैतिक

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पार्टी पर देना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस ढंग की चीज उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं हो रही है बल्कि बाकी सूबों में भी एक अराजकता सी-फैल गई है।

(Interruptions.)

I am speaking on Kerala and also on U.P. because I want the President's rule to be imposed on U.P. also.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are discussing the Kerala Budget.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : केरल में जो परिस्थिति है उससे भी भयंकर परिस्थिति हिन्दुस्तान के कई और सूबों में है और इस तरह की परिस्थिति होने के बावजूद आप वहाँ पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल लागू नहीं करते। लेकिन केरल में क्यों लागू किये जा रहे हैं क्योंकि केरल में आपको लगा कि वहाँ पर किसी ढंग से भी कांग्रेस अपनी चाल चलकर अपनी सरकार नहीं बना पाएगी क्योंकि जनरल इलेक्शन के बाद कई सूबों में, मध्य प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में, और जगहों में भी, यह परिस्थिति थी कि कांग्रेस की मैजोरिटी नहीं थी लेकिन कुछ "इन्डिपेन्डेन्ट्स" को या कुछ और लोगों को फूसला कर और उनको रिश्वत देकर या आश्वासन देकर कांग्रेस के अंदर कर लिया और जब मैजोरिटी हो गई तो फिर वहाँ प्रेसीडेंट रूल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी लेकिन चूँकि केरल में किसी भी हालत में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता था तो वहाँ प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल लागू किया गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ अगर जनरल इलेक्शन में फिर यही बोग इलेक्ट होते हैं जो आज एम० एल० ए० इलेक्ट हो चुके हैं तो फिर क्या परिस्थिति केरल में होगी? क्या आप फिर प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल लागू करेंगे? मुझे मान्य है यही होना है। शायद ओर ज्यादा कांग्रेसी हारेंगे लेकिन परिस्थिति यही रहने वाली है। यह कहना कि इस वक्त प्रेसीडेंट रूल लागू करेंगे और सेक्टर के माध्यम से वहाँ की हुकूमत करेंगे, तो फिर इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में जनतंत्र को आप नहीं चला सकते। मुझे यही

[श्री गोडे मुराहरि]

कहना है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में जनतंत्र चलना है और आप लोग समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इलेक्शन के जरिये कोई हुकूमत बना सकते हैं और अगर आप लोगों में यह विश्वास रखना चाहते हैं कि जनतंत्र के जरिये कोई चीज हो सकती है हिन्दुस्तान में तो फिर केरल में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जैसा आप कर रहे हैं। मैं अभी भी आपसे मांग करूंगा कि आप इस प्रोमलगेशन को खत्म कर दीजिए और वहां के इलेक्ट्रेड रैप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को बुलाकर असेम्बली कीजिए और वहां पर जनतांत्रिक ढंग से असेम्बली बनाइये और उस सरकार के रहते जनरल इलेक्शन कीजिए तो अच्छी बात होगी नहीं तो किसी को आपकी सरकार में और आपके जनतंत्र में भी विश्वास नहीं रहेगा।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि केरल में प्रेसीडेंट का शासन या गवर्नर रूल होने के बाद कौन-कौन सी तरक्कियां हुईं क्योंकि मुझे तो कोई ऐसी चीज पता नहीं लगी कि केरल में गवर्नर रूल होने के बाद किसी तरह की तरक्की हुई है। केरल की समस्यायें बहुत हैं, वहां के लोगों के सामने नौकरियों का सवाल है, केरल बहुत पढ़ा-लिखा प्रदेश है और वहां के लोगों का अनइम्प्लायमेंट प्राबलम बहुत भारी है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने में चले जाइये, आपको वहां केरल के लोग मिल जायेंगे। या तो होटल में काम करते हुए मिल जाएंगे या और किसी क्षेत्र में काम करते हुए मिल जायेंगे लेकिन भारी संख्या में केरल के लोग विभिन्न शहरों में बसते हैं क्योंकि केरल में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि उनको कोई काम मिल सके। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नर का रूल होते हुए और केन्द्र के माध्यम से वहां सरकार के चलते हुए भी वहां पर इस चीज का हल क्यों नहीं है। वहां के उद्योगों ने अगर कोई प्रगति की है तो मैं नहीं समझ सकता लेकिन वैसी कोई चीज हुई नहीं। वहां के लिये सरकार के पास

कोई योजना नहीं है जिससे केरल के लोगों को यह पता चल सके कि वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार होते हुए कोई तरक्की हुई है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा, सरकार अब जल्द से जल्द केरल के शासन को, जो अभी सेन्टर के मातहत से चलाया जा रहा है, खत्म करके वहां जो चुनी हुई असेम्बली है उसके माध्यम से सरकार चलाये।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Madam Deputy Chairman, before I come to the Budget proposals proper, let me avail myself of this opportunity to thank the hon'ble Education Minister for his assurance on the floor of this House that the location of the next Central University will be in Kerala. I would like to draw the attention of this House to another important recent development which has cast doubts in the minds of our people whether they are full-fledged citizens of this country entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges enumerated in the Constitution. Our understanding, is that the people of Kerala could go and settle down, acquire property and all that in any part of India excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But, recently the Mysore Government, under the Chief Ministership of Shri Nijalingappa, has come to the decision that a thousand families of Keralites who have already settled down in Mysore for the last ten or twelve years are going to be evicted from there and sent back. I know that Shri Nijalingappa is a great man. Under his own instruction, his picture is now shown in every cinema house in the Mysore State.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: It was in the press. It is not my conjecture.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: So the Congress Party would produce heroes and heroines in films.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: But the question is whether the people belonging to a particular State can be thrown out like that from another State in India. I think there are enough laws in this country to take care of the anti-social elements. Whether they are Keralites or Mysorians, on this ground to send away a thousand families of peasants who have settled down there is atrocious. Everybody knows that our

peasantry is very industrious and enterprising, and we, who are everyday crying about the shortage of food, should take every step to encourage such peasants. Instead, what is being done? I hope the Central Government will look into this matter and do justice to those who are in a difficult position now.

Coming to the Budget proposals, it is the most disappointing Budget as regards Kerala. Why do r say that? If you look at the various proposals, you will find that excepting on the agricultural sector, no money has been allotted for any new enterprise. According to the Budget proposals, it is a deficit Budget. But this deficit itself is imaginary. I say that because from the sales tax proceeds and also from the proposed new stamp fees and court fees you will be able to make up for this so-called deficit. In spite of that, even though it is not a deficit Budget, no allotment has been made for any new project. Promises after promises were made on the floor of this House, especially by my hon. friend, that priority will be given to the industrial development of our State. But nothing is reflected in this Budget about all those promises.

Even with regard to the proposals that are there, in the agricultural sector, I take only one or two items that are there to show the efficiency with which things are being done there. Minor irrigation is a very important factor for the development of agriculture. It is here that the Government said that they have allotted more money this time for new projects. Going through the working of the agricultural irrigation works, I find that out of Rs. 169 lakhs allotted this year, only Rs. 39 lakhs go for the new works. That is to say, Rs. 130 lakhs are for spillover works which means that the projects which should have been completed by the Third Plan have not been completed, so much so that you have to allot Rs. 130 lakhs for the spill-over works. This shows the efficiency with which administration is carried on in our State.

Then coming to irrigation, there also out of 10 projects they hope to complete 4 projects in 1966-67, *i.e.* these projects should have been completed much earlier, by the end of last year, but at least by the 6th year they are hopeful of completing these 4 projects. They are Pothundy, Periyar, Neyyar and

Chitturpuzha. All the other projects are in the preliminary stage or they might take a few more years to complete. They are Gayaihri, Kallada, Kanhirapuzha. They are in the preliminary stage. Now there is no reason why in Kerala even an inch of land should go unirrigated. If you go 10 or 15 feet down, you will get water to irrigate our fields. There are so many rivers there but unfortunately according to the statement of the Food Minister himself our State also was seriously affected by drought this year. Why should a district like Palaghat which produces so much of rice be affected by drought when digging 10 or 15 feet you get water to irrigate the land? If you look at the schemes, you will find that the smallest amount has been allotted for digging wells and tanks. According to Budget proposals Rs. 5 lakhs have been allotted. This is out of Rs. 139 lakhs. And that too is done to subsidise the peasants. So, the initiative is on the part of the peasants. The Government will meet 25 per cent, of the actual expenditure. That is the proposal. And to get this 25 per cent. I think the peasant will have to wait for one or two years. On the other hand if emphasis were laid on digging more tanks and wells and giving encouragement to the peasantry, that would help very much but that is not the thinking of the Government. This is with regard to irrigation.

Then I want to draw the attention of the Government to another important thing. Irrigation is for feeding plants. But as far as people are concerned, many people may not believe that in Kerala, specially in the coastal region, lakhs and lakhs of people are suffering from want of proper drinking water. They have to go 3 or 4 miles in search of drinking water. And Kerala is a State with so many rivers. As somebody has said, water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink. That is the real position in these coastal belts. After so many years the Government was not able to provide even this minimum requirement. I know engineers have been sent to other countries to get themselves specialised in rural water works but now they are working in some other Departments. So it is not only plants but even people are denied water facilities.

Then another point raised by my friend was the possibility in Kerala of raising power. Last time there was 80 per cent.

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair] cut. The shortage of current has affected almost all the industries in the State and thrown more than a lakh of workers out of employment. But still the Government has not cared to look into [this question properly and found a solution. My friend has already mentioned that the State had to suffer a loss of Rs. 10 crores in one company F. A. C. T. We have been demanding a thermal plant as a standby arrangement. We were promised a thermal plant of 100 MW but when it came to the final stage, I do not know who worked against it. The thermal plant has been reduced to one of 30 MW. At the same time I am not jealous of my neighbouring State of Madras. But I must point out that in the neighbouring State of Madras there is already a Central project, the Neyveli project. The entire power is monopolised by the Madras Government and they get 70 per cent, profit out of the project. I am not sorry about it. (*Interruption.*) The other day the Prime Minister herself informed us that with French collaboration another atomic power plant is going to be started in Madras which also will mean some Rs. 40 crores or so. When that is the position, why is it that the Centre cannot pay some attention to this neighbouring State of Kerala? They are in chronic shortage of power. When such questions are posed, always very sweet answers are given but when it comes to action nothing materialises.

Then I remember the hon. Minister on a previous occasion told us that fishing in Kerala will get the first priority. In one of my earlier speeches I pointed out the vast possibility of developing the fishing industry in our State. I thought that at least in regard to this, since there, was no competition from any other State, we will be able to get some kind of help from the Central Government. But unfortunately what has happened? I went through the figures already submitted by the Kerala Government. They have allotted some amount for a Fishing Corporation. When I found that Kerala Government was going to start a Fishing Corporation, I was very happy about it. But when I went through the actual figures and then I found the real intention of the Government. I was disappointed. What are they trying to do? All those ice plants and freezing plants and boats, etc. that were already in

Kerala in possession of the Government, all those they are going to transfer to a Corporation. So what they are envisaging is not expansion of the industry but only transferring those already existing to a Corporation. The fishing industry has great potentialities and possibilities of development. Even now from fish products you are getting Rs. 6 crores of foreign exchange which is 70 per cent, of the total foreign exchange from fish export. They are only transferring what is now controlled by the Department to a separate Corporation. Not only that. These prawns of Kerala are having a wide market throughout the world, and especially it has a very good market in America. Now another corporation has been formed with 51 per cent, collaboration with a company called Messrs. Van Camp Sea-Food of the U.S.A. And they have been allotted a small island near the Cochin Port and they have started functioning. Are they exploring any new fields? No. They are also entering the fields already explored and the established shrimp catches. They are not going beyond that. So what I mean to say is that

instead of actually encouraging the fishing industry in our State by starting a proper corporation which will go into the deep sea fishing, they are completely ignoring that part of it and they are now allowing a foreign company to come into the field and compete with the existing industry. So instead of a new industry coming up this new company is only going to ruin the existing industry that had already developed in that region.

In this connection, when they are think in terms of forming another corporation, I am reminded of another corporation that has been recently formed. Formerly these was the Transport Department in Kerala which was running the State buses. The Head of that Department was a person drawing Rs. 800 per month. Now they have formed the whole thing into a corporation and the number of officers in that corporation receiving more than Rs. 1,000 is three. So a job that was being done by one man with a salary of Rs. 800 is now being conducted by three IAS and EPS persons drawing more than Rs. 1,000 each. Has there been any improvement in the functioning of this concern? No, there is none. It is in the same state and there has been absolutely no improvement. So I say a corporation means a hunting ground for some high officers either in

service or who are about to retire. I say that this attitude and this approach should go.

Next I shall invite the attention of the House to another matter which has already been discussed here and it relates to the Electricity Board in Kerala. Last time when the matter was discussed, it was reported that Mr. K. L. Rao was himself rushing to Kerala to find out the truth about certain allegations that were brought against the Electricity Board in Kerala with regard to the giving of contracts. There were some complaints raised here. And what did we hear afterwards? We heard that a Control Board had been established in Kerala for giving contracts. Here certain allegations had been made against the Kerala Electricity Board in the matter of giving contracts. And then the Minister from here goes and makes enquiries. If he had found that something was wrong in the way in which the contract was given then appropriate action should have been taken, by the Minister against the Electricity Board. That was not done. What is it that they have done? Instead of conducting a proper investigation, they have said that we shall have another body to give the contracts. You should make a public enquiry and find out who is guilty and take appropriate action. This kind of imposing another body to cover up what has been done by the Electricity Board is not good and I think in this the Government instead of thinking of setting up this Control Board, should have organised a public enquiry.

Madam, before I conclude I have to invite your attention to certain other matters also. My hon. friend Shri G. Murahari was speaking about President's Rule in Kerala and he said that even after the next general elections this would be continued, since the Congress there will not get a majority. But if that is going to happen, I am sure that will not happen in Kerala alone. After the 1967 elections there will be many more States where the Congress will be losing its majority and so if all States where the Congress is not getting a majority are going to have President's Rule, then most of the States and a majority area in this Republic, will come under the President's rule.

However, the problem now facing Kerala is not this question of President's Rule. It is something much more than that. We

are not going to have any administration in Kerala after the 24th of this month. My hon. friend from Kerala who spoke just before me pointed out that the entire administration there is going to be paralysed on the 24th if the legitimate demands of the NGOs. are not met. That means that if the Government is not conceding these legitimate demands then not only will there be no democratic set-up in Kerala, there will be no administration even in Kerala. All the offices will be closed. There will be no Collectorate. There will be no Munsif's Court. There will be no District Judge functioning and every government office will be closed. This is the position that we are facing in Kerala. This is a new situation and I do not think any other State in India has had to face such a situation before. Indeed I do not know whether such a situation has occurred in any other part of the world. But here everybody seems to be very complacent. The hon. Member from the ruling party who spoke before me had completely agreed that all the demands raised by the NGOs. were legitimate. What about the weightage? She also said that this was not good. Whether it is 10 years or 15 years is only a matter of opinion and in any case weight-age should be given. The other day the Home Minister while giving his reply said that some increment had been effected in the matter of the dearness allowance. He forgot to tell you or he deliberately did not tell you that by the time he gave the increase in the DA they had withdrawn the house rent concessions which the NGOs. were enjoying earlier.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY) in the Chair.]

Another demand that the NGOs. had put forward was the restoration of the house rent that had been taken away. The third demand they had put forward was that the DA should be on the same rate as was being given to Central Government employees. They are not asking for the same pay. They only say that as far as the DA is concerned, it should be the same as that of the Central Government employees. So how can any reasonable mind object to these demands?

What is the most remarkable thing is that all the NGO organisations are united and all the school teachers are united

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair] and all the political parties also are agreed that these demands are legitimate. In such circumstances if anybody feels that there will be no strike and if anybody remains complacent, then I say he will be living in a fool's paradise. So if you want to avoid such a situation I think the Government should immediately move in the matter and see that the legitimate demands of these non-gazetted officers are granted.

Then I come to another point. It is true last time there was a Kerala Bundh when all parties united to support the demand for restoring the ration cut. The ration was restored but now do you know what the position is? The ration was raised from 4 oz. to 6 oz. but now you have to pay—I am not speaking of the price in the black market—a higher price. In the ration shops the price has been increased and you have to pay 93 paise for one kg. of rice. In the Budget speech itself the Finance Minister has admitted that the prices were going up. So this is also a matter which should cause serious concern to the Government and which should receive the attention of the Finance Minister. If they are not able to control the prices, they will have to see that the price is subsidised. In Kerala, which is a chronic deficit State, it has always been the practice. The Government subsidises the price so that the price may be within the reach of the common man. So I think the Government should take some steps to see that either they control the prices or if that is impossible they subsidise the price of rice in the ration shops to such an extent that it may be within the reach of the ordinary man.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS : As they were getting earlier.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : Yes; we were getting it earlier. So these are the things to which the Government has to pay some attention. Otherwise what will happen is, you are going to be faced with another Kerala Bundh. That is the only way. This Bundh is a new form of struggle in which all sections of the people can participate and express their protest against a particular policy or policies of the Government. The workers can strike work, the shopkeepers can close their shops, the transport services can stop their services and the peasants can refrain

from working. So this Bundh is a new form of struggle when all sections of the people get an opportunity to participate in it. And if the Government is unmindful of such a situation, if the Government is indifferent about the demands of the N.G.Os. whereby they will be creating a situation when the entire administration in our State will break down, then the Government should be prepared to face a Kerala Bundh. I hope the Government will have sense enough to intervene sufficiently early to stop such a catastrophe.

Now, I want to draw your attention to one or two small things before I conclude. Here is a telegram which we have received from Ernakulam. The Burmah Shell, the ESSO and the Caltex companies have threatened to close down the installations at Ernakulam thereby creating unemployment to a good number of workers employed there. Their plea is that Indian Oil is not making them the distributing agents and under that plea they are trying to close down. Now my suggestion is that the Government should avail themselves of this opportunity and ask the Indian Oil Company to acquire all the installations owned by these companies and together with them take over the workers also because they want a machinery to distribute these things there. So why should they not take over all these installations? It may not cost much; and they can retain the workers. When the foreign companies have come forward with this threat, this is the way in which it has to be met and I hope the Government and the Indian Oil Company

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Indian Oil Corporation.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yes; I hope the Indian Oil Corporation will find ways and means by which that can be done.

And before I sit down I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another important commitment he has made before this House, a commitment about which he cannot blame either the State Government or anybody else in the world. They promised us a shipbuilding yard in the Third Five Year Plan. Everybody knows it. A lot of noise was made then.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: In the Second Plan.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Yes; the promise was in the Second Five Year Plan; it was included in the Third Five Year Plan and we are now at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: There is no Fourth Five Year Plan.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: In irrigation, power and other things you may have some excuse. Now I would like the hon. Minister who was also earlier the Planning Minister to tell us why even up to this day excepting acquiring some land no work has been done there. This only shows the colossal indifference on the part of the Central Government in matters concerning our State. Unless the Central Government changes this attitude and pays greater attention to the industrial development of our State, I do not know what is in store for the future.

Thank you.

श्री शीलभद्र याजो : माननीय वाइस चेयर-मैन महोदय, मैं केरल बजट की तारीफ़ करता हूँ, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ तथा सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि जो फिशरीज कार्पोरेशन बन रहा है उस कार्पोरेशन में फिशरमैन की जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी है उनके रिप्रेजेंटेटिव लिये जाय, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी जो पहले से है उनके मछुओं को, जो मछली मारने वाले हैं उनको, सरकारी इमदाद दी जाय और जिन बोट्स से वह मछली मारते हैं वे उनके खुद के हो जाय और कार्पोरेशन को यह देखने की भी जरूरत है कि अगर कहीं कोई फाइनेंशियल हेल्प की जरूरत है तो उनको दी जाय।

अभी हमारे केरल के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव लोगों ने केरल की जो समस्या है उसका बयान करते हुये सब लोगों ने कहा कि यह एक समस्या-प्रांत बन गया है, यह एक प्रॉब्लम स्टेट है। सभी राज्यों में समस्याएँ हैं, प्रॉब्लम्स हैं लेकिन केरल की दिक्कत यह है कि एक छोटा सा प्रान्त है और घड़ल्ले के साथ आबादी, जनसंख्या, की वृद्धि हो रही है, डेढ़ करोड़ की आबादी हो गई है, तो उस आबादी को

केरल में रखकर खिलाने के लिये तो गुंजाइश नहीं हो सकती है। वहाँ पड़े लिखे लोग भी इस हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी शिक्षित लोगों की तादाद है वह सबसे ज्यादा केरल में है और केरल में रोजगार उतने नहीं हैं। हमारी एक सदस्य बहन ने शिकायत की कि बूढ़े लोग जवानों और नवयुवतियों को बढ़ने नहीं देते किसी काम में। यह उनकी कम्प्लेंट हुई, शिकायत हुई, वहाँ के बूढ़ों के ऊपर। तो मेरी गुंजारिश सरकार से है, केरल के लोगों से है, उनके जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं उनसे भी है कि नेफा, पश्चिमी बंगाल का इतना रकबा है, क्षेत्रफल है, जम्मू काश्मीर भी बड़ा भारी राज्य है, नागालैण्ड है, वहाँ नौजवान, नवयुवतियाँ, जितने शिक्षित हैं अपने देश में, जाकर नये तरीके से खेती करें। वहाँ नेफा में जाइये तो 3 लाख की आबादी है जब कि पश्चिमी बंगाल जितना उसका क्षेत्रफल है। जम्मू और काश्मीर का एक तिहाई तो चला गया लेकिन बाकी की आबादी भी बहुत कम है। नागालैण्ड भी बड़ा है लेकिन आबादी 3 लाख है और बहुत सा भूभाग खाली है। तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी और केरल के लोगों को भी प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक करोड़ आदमी केरल में रहने चाहिये और बेकारों की जनसंख्या न बढ़ने पाए।

4 P.M.

अभी तो केरल में सभी पार्टियों की दुर्गति हो रही है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की भी दुर्गति हो रही है, शारुका पार्टी की भी दुर्गति हो रही है। सब को गद्दी पर बैठाया केरल वालों ने—सी० पी० आई० गद्दी पर बैठी, पी० एस० पी० गद्दी पर बैठी और कांग्रेस पार्टी की सबसे ज्यादा तादाद थी वह भी गद्दी पर बैठी और सब थका गए। किसी से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ। अभी हमारे केरल के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स ने कहा कि वहाँ सरकार क्यों नहीं बना दी जाती है। मैं अपोजीशन पार्टी को चैलेंज देते हुए कहता हूँ कि जितनी भी लेफ्ट पार्टी, राइट पार्टी, रिबोल्यूशनरी

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है वे सब राष्ट्रपति को, गवर्नर को, दर्वास्त दें कि हमें सरकार बनाने दीजिए, बल्कि राइट और लेफ्टिस्ट सी० पी० आई० मिल जाय, पीकिंग पंथी और मास्को पंथी मिल जाय—कांग्रेस नहीं मिलेगी, कांग्रेस भी वहां दो हो गई क्योंकि वहां के संस्कार ही ऐसे हैं—उनको मिलने दीजिए और मिलकर वे यह कहे कि हमारी अवसीरियत है, बहुमत है, तो कल उनकी सरकार बनेगी। हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर बनाएंगे। वे कहते हैं हमारी डिमोक्रेसी नहीं है। नीरेन घोष जैसे जो पीकिंग पंथी हैं तो माओ त्से तुंग की, चाऊ और माऊ की फोटो लगा लगा कर, उनको निमंत्रण देकर हमारे यहां डिमान्स्ट्रेशन कराते हैं हमारी सरकार को कहते हैं कि डिमोक्रेसी की यहां हत्या हो गई है और यहां डिक्टेटरशिप है, रूस में डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं है, चीन में नहीं है और अगर कहीं है तो हिन्दुस्तान में है। ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है। उनकी क्या परिभाषा डिमोक्रेसी की है मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मैं अपनी सरकार से कभी-कभी शिकायत करता हूं कि आपकी डिमोक्रेसी कभी-कभी मोबोक्रेसी हो जाती है। आप इतना फ्रीडम देते हैं कि नागालैण्ड में हथियार लेकर वे अपना पहला रिपब्लिक डे मनाते हैं, एक-एक हजार नागा लोग हथियार लेकर मणिपुर के उखरूल में घूमते हैं, मीजों लोग हथियार लेकर घूमते हैं। कल लखनऊ में क्या तमाशा हुआ आपको मालूम है। अब लेजिस्लेटर्स को असेम्बली में नहीं जाने देते। स्पीकर को लोग पकड़ लेते हैं। ये सब चीजें हमारी सरकार बर्दाश्त करती है। इसलिये मैं कभी-कभी मजाक करता हूं कि हमारे संविधान में तो डिमोक्रेसी है लेकिन सरकार मोबोक्रेसी को पसंद करती है। 'माब माइन्डेड' लोग ज्यादा हो रहे हैं। डिमोक्रेसी को कहते हैं कि डिक्टेटरशिप हो गई है और डिक्टेटरशिप में हमारे जो पीकिंग पंथी हैं वे माऊ की फोटो लगाकर मीटिंग करते हैं और डिमोक्रेसी की दुहाई देते हैं। यहां

डिमोक्रेसी तो इतनी ज्यादा है कि अब बदहजमी हो रही है, डिमोक्रेसी तो अजीब बीमारी होकर निकल रही है और असेम्बली के बाहर निकल रही है। इस पर भी उन्होंने चैलेंज किया कि केरल में गवर्नर ने जनतांत्रिक हुकूमत नहीं होने दी, केन्द्र सरकार ने नहीं होने दी। किसी भी तरह से आप देखिये, कांग्रेस के ज्यादा लेजिस्लेटर्स थे, पी० एस० पी० के 18 या 19 थे, उनकी भी सरकार बनी। हमारे गवर्नर ने यह भी कहा कि तुम दो पार्टी या तीन पार्टी मिलकर हुकूमत बनाओ, हम मानने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन अपोजीशन आपस में मिलता नहीं है। ये "तीन कनोजिये तेरह चूल्हे" बने हुए हैं। तो राइट या लेफ्ट सी० पी० आई० की, पी० एस० पी० की, कांग्रेस की, भी वही हालत वहां है हालांकि कांग्रेस की सबसे ज्यादा संख्या वहां है। यदि कांग्रेस और रिबेल कांग्रेस को मिलाइये तो भी वहां उनकी हुकूमत हो सकती है तो भी कांग्रेस ने वहां हुकूमत नहीं बनाई। तो इसलिये अपोजीशन पार्टी से और खास कर जो पीकिंग पंथी हैं—नीरेन घोष इस समय नहीं हैं, कहीं चले गये हैं—मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो गैर-जबाबदेही तरीके की बात की कि यहां डिमोक्रेसी की हत्या हो गई है और यहां पर डिमोक्रेसी है ही नहीं, उन्हें इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। केरल में यदि उनको आज-माइश करना है तो एक नुस्खा मैंने दिया है, चैलेंज दिया है कि कम से कम अपने अकीदे को, सिद्धान्त को, आदर्श को एक करके लेफ्ट पार्टी राइट पार्टी जो है सी० पी० आई० की और पी० एस० पी० सब मिल करके कांग्रेस से बातचीत करें, वे दर्वास्त दें प्रेसीडेंट को, तो वहां हुकूमत बन जायेगी। लेकिन आप मिलेंगे नहीं। आप शिकायत करते रहेंगे, गवर्नर अजित प्रसाद जैन की शिकायत करेंगे, शासक पार्टी की शिकायत करेंगे। शासक पार्टी आपकी मैजोरिटी भी करा देगी। क्या कहीं आपने सुना है इस तरह की बात कहीं और हो सकती है। तो गवर्नर

ने भी कहा, हमारी सरकार भी कहती है कि आपस में मिलो और दरदवास्त दो गवर्नर को, राष्ट्रपति को अर्जी दो। लेकिन ये 'तीन कनौजिये तेरह चूल्हे' मिलने वाले नहीं हैं, गाली देते वक्त कह देंगे डिमोक्रेसी की हत्या हो गई है, गला घोट दिया गया है। इस तरह की बात गलत है। तो केरल की समस्या के बारे में . . .

श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र : डिमोक्रेसी में इस तरह की बातें चलती ह।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : लेकिन गैरजवाबदेही तरीके से बात नहीं करनी चाहिये नहीं तो वे आपका भी मर्डर करेंगे, हमको भी मर्डर करेंगे और डिमोक्रेसी को भी मर्डर करेंगे। जवाबदेही के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिये। ठीक है, हमारे केरल के रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स लोगों ने कहा कि वहां की जो समस्या है उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय छोटा इलाका है, बड़ी आबादी है, सरकार को उसकी मदद करनी चाहिये इन्डस्ट्री के लिये भी, इरीगेशन के लिये भी। खासकर जो वहां राज्य सरकार के मुलाजिम ह, जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं उनको एक समान ही डियरनेस मिलना चाहिये। यह बात सही है। तो वहां की समस्या का समाधान जरूर करना चाहिये लेकिन कोई भी सरकार बनेगी, चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की हो, चाहे कांग्रेस की हो, उसको समस्याओं का समाधान निकालना होगा। खाद्य की समस्या है, बेकारी की समस्या है। केरल से कम से कम 50 लाख आदमियों को निकालिये। नेफा में, नागालैण्ड में, जम्मू और काश्मीर में जब तक नौजवान और नवयुवतियों को नहीं भेजा जायगा, क्योंकि ये सब पढ़े लिखे बेकार हो गये हैं, उन्हें खती करना नहीं सिखाया जायगा और हर तरह से समस्या का समाधान न निकाला जायेगा तब तक . . .

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : You want to solve two problems at one stretch, i.e., the border problem as well as our problem.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE : I am solving your problem. I am also solving your internal Party dissensions. You unite together and make a petition to the President. I shall help you to solve your own dissensions. I throw a challenge to all the Opposition Parties.

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस तरह से जो वहां की समस्या है उन समस्याओं का समाधान, चाहे वह केरल हो, कहीं हो, क्योंकि सभी प्रान्तों में प्राब्लम है, डूढ़ निकालना होगा।

हमें यह देखना है कि किस तरह से जो प्राइसेज बढ़ रही हैं उनमें चेक लगाया जाय। इस तरह से करने के बाद, जहां तक खाने की चीजों का सवाल है, इस सबको स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को दे देना चाहिये और वह अपनी वहां पर एजेन्सी बनाकर इन खाने की चीजों को लोगों को एक प्राइस पर दे। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि सरकार को खाने के मामले में केरल में ही नहीं बल्कि बंगाल, बिहार और सारे प्रान्तों में एक ही प्राइस मुकर्रर कर देनी चाहिये। अगर हम सारे मुल्क में एक ही प्राइस कर देंगे तो फिर डियरनेस एलाउन्स बढ़ाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होगा जैसा कि केरल में मांग की जा रही है या और दूसरे प्रान्तों में मांग की जा रही है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि खाने की चीजों के दामों को सब जगह एक ही कर देना चाहिये और जब तक आप इस तरह की बात नहीं करते तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है।

जहां तक केरल की जनता के शिक्षित होने की बात कही गई है कि वहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग पढ़े लिखे हैं, शिक्षित हैं, तो इस पर हम सब लोगों को नाज है, गर्व है कि केरल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग शिक्षित हैं। लेकिन मैं वहां के शिक्षित लोगों से और वहां की सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कम से कम 50 लाख नवयुवक और नवयुवतियों को वहां से हटाकर नेफा, नागालैण्ड और जम्मू काश्मीर में ले जाया जाय और वहां जाकर इन लोगों

[श्री शीलभद्र याजी]

को खेती और इन्डस्ट्री का काम दे दिया जाय क्योंकि वहाँ पर ज्यादा जमीन नहीं है। अगर हम इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे तो वहाँ के लोगों को जिन समस्याओं का इस समय सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक डेमोक्रेसी की बात है, वह हमारी शासक पार्टी ने इस मुल्क को दी और इस तरह की डेमोक्रेसी दुनिया के किसी भी मुल्क के अन्दर नहीं है, यहाँ तक कि कैपीटलिस्ट कंट्रीज तक में नहीं है, यहाँ जो कुछ आप करना चाहें कर सकते हैं। यदि आप इसकी आजमायश करना चाहते हैं तो मैंने अभी इस बारे में एक सजेशन दिया है कि आप सब पार्टियाँ मिलकर कहें कि हम सरकार बनाना चाहती हैं और हमारी शासक पार्टी इसका आप लोगों को मौका देगी, जिस तरह से उसने पास्ट में मौका दिया था। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, शासक पार्टी ने, पास्ट में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को केरल में सरकार बनाने के लिए मौका दिया था और यहाँ तक कि श्री थानु पिल्ले को 19 पी० एस० पी० मेंबरों की सरकार बनाने की भी इजाजत दे दी थी। आज भी हमारी सरकार कहती है कि तुम आपस में मिलकर गवर्नमेंट बनाओ और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन नहीं होगा। लेकिन आप अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाकर, अपनी अयोग्यता को छिपाने के लिए, आपस में झगड़ते हो और उसका दुखार शासक पार्टी पर निकालना चाहते हो, सरकार पर निकालना चाहते हो और श्री अजित प्रसाद पर निकालना चाहते हो, तो यह आपके लिए शोभा देने वाली बात नहीं है। यह भी शोभा की बात नहीं है जैसा कि श्री मारिस्वामी ने कहा कि हम लोग जो काम करते हैं वे अमेरिका की हूडविंग करते हैं और उसको डेमोक्रेसी बोलते हैं। रूस की हूडविंग करते हैं और उससे मदद लेते हैं। तो इसका जवाब यह है कि इस तरह की सब बातें नहीं हैं और इसमें हूडविंग करने का सवाल नहीं है। वे लोग यह जानते हैं कि यहाँ पर डेमोक्रेसी है और

समाजवाद है। रूस तो हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा दोस्त है और वह जानता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो शासक पार्टी है, वह समाजवाद लायेगी और अमेरिका भी समझता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक मुनियोजित स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिये। आप लोगों से मैं कह देता हूँ कि आप कांग्रेस पार्टी को चाहे कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन आप में से कोई भी पार्टी फ्यूचर में हिन्दुस्तान में सरकार नहीं बना सकती है और मैं इस बारे में आप सब लोगों को चैलेंज करता हूँ। इसलिए एक न एक दिन उन सब समाजवादी पार्टियों को कांग्रेस पार्टी, शासक पार्टी में आना ही पड़ेगा। जो राजा महाराजा और रिपब्लिकनरी पार्टी के लोग हैं, जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में बैठे हैं, जो समाजवाद की मुखालफत करते हैं, उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे अलग रह जायेंगे। यहाँ पर समाजवादी पार्टियों की ही चलनेवाली है और दूसरी पार्टियों की चलने वाली नहीं है।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I challenge the statement of the hon. Member.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: I am not yielding.

खुशी की बात है कि केरल में अब स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की शाखा बनने वाली है।

श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र : एक सवाल पूछ सकता हूँ . . .

(Interruptions.)

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : तो वाइस चेयरमैन, मैंने इन लोगों से दरखास्त की है कि यदि वे आपस में सचमुच मिलना चाहते हैं, तो कल ही दरखास्त दायर करें कि हम सब एम० एल० ए० मिलकर शासन चलाना चाहते हैं। अगर वे इस तरह की दरखास्त राष्ट्रपति या गवर्नर को देंगे कि हमारी सरकार वहाँ पर बननी चाहिये, तो शासक पार्टी को कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन मैं चैलेंज देता हूँ, चुनौती देता हूँ कि वे आपस में नहीं मिलेंगे और उसका दुखार यहाँ पर निकालेंगे

जोकि उनके लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है। सबसे ज्यादा डेमोक्रेसी अगर किसी मुल्क में है तो वह यहाँ पर है। मुझे केरल पर बोलने को आवश्यकता नहीं थी, लेकिन पीकिंग पंथी श्री नारेन घोष ने जब यह कहा कि यहाँ पर डिक्टेटरशिप से भी ज्यादा डिक्टेटरशिप है और उन्होंने हमारी डेमोक्रेसी की भर्त्सना और निन्दा करना शुरू किया, तब ही मुझे मजबूर होकर बोलना पड़ा। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के श्री मारिस्वामी जी ने जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के गैरजवाबदेह सेन्सर हैं, जब यह कहा कि हम अमेरिका से पैसा लेते हैं और उसकी ही हुडबिग करते हैं, तो वे हिन्दुस्तान के देशभक्त नहीं हैं। हम रूस से मदद लेते हैं और उसकी हुडबिग करते हैं, तो यह देशभक्ति नहीं है।

(Interruptions.)

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस वजह का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, on a point of order, on a point of order. The previous speaker has said, according to the translation that I got from this gadget, that there are some irresponsible Members who say that we are hoodwinking America and Russia. Is it parliamentary, Sir, to call a colleague as an irresponsible Member?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): "Hoodwinking" is not unparliamentary.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: He said irresponsible Members. I might remind the hon. Member that if there is any irresponsible Party it is the Congress Party.

(Interruptions.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): Order, order. Mr. Sundaram.

SHRI K. SUNDARAM (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me a few minutes in a near empty House at the fag end of the day. As the hon. Member said, the Swatantra Party has no axe to grind in the Kerala State. Therefore, I stand to say a few words about Kerala.

It is accepted that Kerala is a poor State and it is underdeveloped. It is also said that it is quarrelsome and it is always a problem State. But if we consider the Keralites, once they come out of their State, they are hard working, they are enterprising, they are educated, and they are prospering. Then why is it that those people, when they get back to their State, are frustrated, they are quarrelsome, they are lazy and they are not prepared to help themselves. I think that under the President's rule, when no single Party is ruling, this is the opportune time to set things right. Everybody agrees, every Party agrees, that industrialisation of that particular State is the only remedy for the poor condition of that State. What have you done for the industrialisation of this State for the last few years?

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: So many speeches here.

SHRI K. SUNDARAM: Only speeches are made. It has been said that entrepreneurs are not coming forward from within the State. They are very poor. If that is the case, they have invited industrialists and entrepreneurs from outside by showing them some concessions by way of reduction in taxes, by way of concessions in power charges and things like that; but in spite of that not many industrialists have come forward.

It is a well known fact that the real problem is the Kerala labour. The labour is the problem there, and the number of disputes raised in the various industries of that State is innumerable. When that is the case, what steps have the Government taken to set that right? They have not made any attempts to educate that labour. Now is the time under the President's rule for their proper education. Mere money alone cannot bring out industries; machinery alone cannot bring out industries; materials alone cannot bring out industries; nor management alone can bring out industries. The men also should be there. Unless all these things are there, it is not possible to industrialise a particular State. Therefore, when any one single political Party is not in power, when a neutral Governor is in power, he must take the opportunity for educating the labour in that State so that the proper atmosphere for management-

[Shri K. Sundaram] labour relations can be built up. Only on that foundation proper industrial development can take place. Since this has not been taken notice of during the last few years and since the Governor's rule has already been sanctioned for the next one year, I hope the Minister will see to it and spend enough money for educating this labour so that at least in future there will be a smooth development of industries in that particular State.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak on this Kerala Budget. Almost all the Members from this side and that side have stated that in the matter of industry the State has been neglected. It is a fact that during the last one year due to drought conditions, due to absence of rain, most of the electric plants have failed and in addition to that the States of Mysore and Madras are reluctant to supply electricity to the underdeveloped State of Kerala. At times when there is a famine, food famine or power famine, the States which are adjacent have to come forward to help the neighbouring States. We know that we have got a Central project at Neyveli in Madras and very little power is given from that State to this State. Everybody knows that it is a Central project and at the time of starting this project, it was stated everywhere that the power produced in this project would be shared by all the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala. But that is not being done. And today I have seen in the paper that Mysore is giving power to Kerala, taking at the rate of 9 paise and giving it to Kerala at the rate of 13 paise. We know that Kerala is a poor State and because that State is far away from the Capital it has not so much developed industrially.

Another thing is that most of us here do not know what development projects are taking place there because we have only the Budget and nothing else. We have to get the administrative reports also to know how the departments are working. "Nowadays, there is the President's rule there and we must know how the various departments are working. So in the absence of these annual reports we are not in a position to say what industries are developed and what industries are neglected.

Then, Sir, I come to another point. We can divide the people of this State into three categories—those who are very rich, those who are very poor and those of the educated middle classes. The only thing is to rehabilitate or give some jobs to those educated middle class people and also to the poor labourers. Since there is education the middle class people are able to look after themselves. But where are the jobs for them? I read in some papers that even they are not taken into the Navy. Especially the people of Kerala are accustomed to the sea; a majority of them know the ins and outs of the sea. So they will make very good navigators. So, they may be taken into the navigation field as well as into the Navy. So, if the Central Government comes forward to find out ways and means of recruiting these educated middle class people, I think, to a certain extent, the unemployment problem will be solved.

Another point that I want to raise is about the condition of the labourers. The majority of the people are poor agricultural labourers. They live in the tea gardens in one corner having a small hut. And if anybody goes to Kerala and sees the condition of these people, one will naturally pity them. They do not have proper housing to live in; they have a small hut made of coconut leaves and most of the people live without proper clothing. Even after 17 years of our independence, the condition of the people in a state like Kerala which we say is educationally well advanced, is like this. When I went there I found out that these labourers are paid very poorly. The wages that they are getting are not sufficient even for a meal. So, we have to find out some work for these labourers. What is the work that we can give to these poor labourers? There is no land to be given to these landless labourers. Therefore, we have to open some new industries where these underpaid labourers who have no work in the agricultural sector can be employed safely.

Another thing is that many Members spoke about the fishing industry. The Central Government has recently started a Fisheries Corporation at Calcutta. I do not know why the Central Government should not come forward to open a Corporation for the State of Kerala also? We know that Kerala has got a coast-line

of about 400 miles and the fishermen are living on fish. They catch fish from ordinary boats. From an ordinary boat a fisherman or a family of four or five members will be able to catch fish sufficient only for the family. They cannot get more than Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 worth of fish per day. But if two or three families can be clubbed together and if they are given trawlers for deep-sea fishing they will be able to get more fish. There are all kinds of fish on the Kerala coast. We know that Kerala is earning a lot of foreign exchange, especially through the prawns trade, and these people can earn a lot. I have got some experience. Some people in my State are being trained in the use of trawlers for deep-sea fishing and each trawler brings one or two tonnes a day. That means that they can easily get Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per day. But here in Kerala they use the small boats and one or two rupees they get and that is not sufficient. They have to get money from the moneylenders to repair their boats or to purchase the boats or to repair their nets also. The money-lender will be taking half of the money that they get from their catch of fish. So, most of the people, who catch fish, who are fishermen are poor and are not able to make a living.

Another thing is that these fishermen are not able to get work for the entire year. During the rainy season the sea is very ferocious and they will not be able to go out and catch fish. In the circumstances, almost all these people will be starving. So we have to find out some way or some work for them. It would be better if we open some cottage industries nearabout the sea-coast so that these fishermen may be trained in these cottage industries and earn something out of that.

Another thing is that the people are suffering for want of food. I recently visited a ration shop in Kerala. With one hand the ration rice is sold and with another hand the rice is sold in the blackmarket. Each bag of rice in the black market costs Rs. 100 whereas the ration rice costs about Rs. 35 to 37. This is the condition as regards food today. The poor people who have no work, who have no avocation and who do not have sufficient money have to purchase rice at Rs. 100 a bag. I think that something should be done to rectify this black-marketing in rice. We know that rice or other foodgrains are not being

procured in Kerala. But a way must be found out so that the rice produced there is also procured and given to the ration shops so that the people can buy rice and other necessities of life to their satisfaction.

I would say that, especially when the President's rule is there, the Central Government should put up some industries there to develop this backward State of Kerala.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir I only want to bring to the notice of the Central Government one fact which afflicts this unhappy strip of land on the southern-most part of our country. For the last ten to twelve years some 1,000 to 1,500 families have been inhabiting the forests on the borders of the Mysore State. Now the news has come to us that these people are being driven out of the place, evidently, by a decision of the Mysore Government.

Sir, these people have been living there for the last ten to twelve years and also cultivating the forest land. They have burnt up the bushes and other things. Evidently that malaria-infested place has been converted into a place where human beings can live. Now the Mysore Government has decided to see that these people are thrown out and a row has been going on. The people are being harassed. The Kerala papers are publishing all sorts of news. This is rather unfortunate. A State which has been facing problems after problems, which has been unable to solve its problems, a State which is being neglected by the Centre in such a way, will be faced with another problem. These families will go back to Kerala where they will have to find out huts or houses for themselves. Accommodation will have to be found out for them. This will add to the problems already existing there. Now this is a very unfortunate development and something uncharitable on the part of the Mysore Government.

Sir, Mysore is not an overpopulated State. It can keep these people. They should be given the right of lease over these areas. Instead of that, this attitude of theirs is very unfortunate. I hope the hon. Minister will take up the matter with the Government of Mysore do something in the matter,

SHRI M. N. KAUL (Nominated): I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me a chance to say a few words. I have paid only one visit to Kerala and, therefore, I do not think I am competent to speak on the local politics. But the history of politics in Kerala is well-known. Since 1948 there have been ten Ministries and four times the President's Rule has been introduced. The parties have changed and shifted their loyalties. All kinds of shifts have taken place in the politics of Kerala. That shows that in that State and, perhaps, in some other States also necessary political conditions are not present, conditions which would give rise to stable parties based on certain principles. In fact, speaking from a detached view, at present the position is that each party thinks how it can best manipulate politics so as to seize power and be in office. That has been the picture that has presented itself in that State.

Now, Sir, I suggest for consideration that this problem cannot be solved unless the Constitution is amended. What is the present Constitution in a nutshell? We have adopted the British pattern which means that for every day of its existence the Cabinet's life is in peril when the House is in session. Any day a motion of no confidence can be introduced, and if the Opposition parties can manoeuvre, they can bring about a fall of the Government. So each day the Government has got to face that problem. In that way more attention is devoted by the Chief Minister and his colleagues to preserving their political life than to the proper administration of the State. That has happened not only in Kerala but in some of the other States too. I feel that much of the administrative instability of certain States is due to the fact that an enormous amount of time is consumed by the Chief Minister and his colleagues in maintaining their position in the Assembly. Their political life, as it were, is hanging in the balance in some of the States all the time. That being the position, they cannot look to the administration in an ordered way.

Sir, I have been for some time a great admirer of the German Constitution in one respect. As you, Sir, know, after the fall of Hitler, when the new German Constitution was made, they made a close study of the British Constitution. They have now a parliamentary system of their own.

They have devised a new Constitutional procedure which is quite novel. In evolving that Constitutional procedure, they were influenced by what was happening in their neighbouring country, France. Take, for instance, the concrete case of Adenauer, the ex-Chancellor. Adenauer was originally elected Chancellor by a majority of one and he was able to continue, as we all know, to the great prosperity of the German nation, and introduced a great measure of stability in the State in the post-war period.

The provision in the German Constitution is that the Chancellor in office cannot be thrown out of office except by a special procedure. That procedure is that you move a motion in the German Parliament, the Lower House, I think, naming a new Prime Minister. There is no such thing in the German Constitution as an abstract vote of no confidence. That is to say, a simple motion that this House has no confidence in the Chancellor of the day cannot be introduced in the German Parliament. What you have to say in the motion is that another person, say, Mr. Erhard, be elected as Chancellor. In that way a great measure of stability has been introduced because it has been found from practical experience in Germany that whereas there is an agreement among the parties to throw out the person in office, it is difficult to get agreement on a particular name. In view of that position, Chancellor Adenauer was able to continue in office for a long time. Although in the beginning there was opposition to him, there was no combined force against him which could name another Member of Parliament to replace him. I feel that that method of replacing an existing Prime Minister by a new one is perfectly constitutional, perfectly democratic and has introduced an element of stability in the German State. I think the time has now come when we should depart from the strict British pattern and introduce the German procedure by amending our Constitution. I think that amendment is now urgently necessary because we are creating more smaller States, and unless we give a measure of stability in that way to the Chief Minister in office, it will not be possible either to improve the political conditions or to better the administration.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Mr. Vice-Chairman, the hon. Member who spoke last

has thrown out a very thought-provoking idea and it is relevant on this occasion because he connected it with the question of the extent to which political instability is responsible for continued and sustained developmental growth in a region or in a country. I think I entirely agree with him, although Kerala has its own problems and some of the problems are such that they have to be tackled on a national basis, particularly its unemployment problem, a very high population ratio. The question is how it has to be absorbed and how the developmental process has to be speeded up so as to meet the situation in Kerala. It is true that there have been ten Governments and four President's Rules and constant shifting of party alignments. This has rather aggravated some of the economic problems of that particular part of our country. As a student of social forces I see a very intriguing feature that Kerala is educationally one of the most advanced parts of our country, its people are very intelligent. They have produced some of the best administrators and thinkers and political leaders. But one fact is there that it has led to social rigidity instead of social mobility. The kind of rigidity in which the society is divided in castes and communities is nowhere found in that form. The process is there in other States also but here it has taken the form of almost an inflexible rigidity.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: But there is no communal strife.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Not in elections or political systems. That is another contradiction. They may be very amiable in personal and social relations. As I said, they are very intelligent and very advanced but they are very rigid in certain matters. Anyway, I am not representing the view of the Government here because on this matter the Government view is not there. I am speaking as a person and giving my personal opinion. For a State like Kerala, probably the solution may be the Weimar Constitution, electing the Chancellor by naming him and not by a vote of confidence. After all the ingenious people of Kerala can name another successor and they can do it every month or every year or every six months. That is my personal opinion. According to me Kerala is a State which qualifies or which is ripe for introducing through a

constitutional amendment a Presidential form of Government. I think that is the answer. Once they select the man, he will be charged with the administration of the State for a term of four years or five years. I think Kerala should give a lead in that. There will be other States also suffering from instability. I have been closely associated for over a decade with the developmental process in this country. I say that because of political instability, inter-Party squabbles and quarrels in other States also the developmental process is suffering and the answer to that is that we should try the experiment of Presidential form of Government instead of parliamentary form. He has provoked me into entering into this argument but this is my personal opinion which I propose to venture.

Then, Sir, coming to some of the points raised by hon. Members, some of them are not new. They have been repeatedly made and several times discussions have taken place and we have attempted to answer them. If a particular point is not dealt with here, it should not be said that no reply is given because Members have raised these points previously also and at various times these points have been answered. For example shipbuilding yard does not pertain to Kerala Budget as such, it pertains to the Union Budget. Therefore, they have been taken care of at different times by my different colleagues whenever these points have been raised, each one of them.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: What is the use of saying that they have been answered? What we want is the shipbuilding yard, not anything else.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is coming.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: When is it coming?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Transport Minister will explain it. If he wants, I can give him full information.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: We do not want only information. What we want is the project.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I said the Transport Minister will explain it. It does not form part of the Kerala Budget. It forms part of the Union Budget.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Then I am quite in sympathy with the point raised by two hon. Members that the people of Kerala who have settled in Mysore are being evicted. I do not have the full facts but I am told that alternative arrangements are being offered to them—reserve lands or something. Even if the Mysorians had occupied those lands, they would have been evicted. If they are evicted and completely left to God, I think that is rather unfortunate. Anyway, I will draw the attention of the Mysore Government. But I have been told that alternative lands are being offered. Anyway this is a very serious matter and I will, on their behalf, draw the attention of the Mysore Government to the feeling expressed in this House.

Then my friend, Mr. Govindan Nair, raised several relevant points which merit answers. He said that there is no new project in this Budget. If he sees this year's Plan, which is an emergency Plan, the first year of the Plan, except Bokaro Steel Plant there is no new project in the first year of the Fourth Plan. That is because the House laid emphasis on the completion of the existing projects so as to derive the maximum benefit. At least in the first two years this emphasis is going to be there. If there is no new project, it is not only in relation to Kerala, but it is in relation to the other States also. There is no new project. The idea is to compensate for the past failures and to achieve the momentum or to achieve the accelerated rate of growth after the third year of the Plan.

Then he says that the Fisheries Corporation was only to take over and run the units run by the Departments. No doubt the Corporation would take over the commercial units now being run by the Department. The main developmental activities of the Corporation would be to go into the question of deep-sea fishing. Some hon. Member mentioned that Kerala offers very good resources in the matter of ocean fishing or sea fishing, one of the richest resources on the west coast. We are only on the fringe. I think from that point of view . . .

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: You are going in for deep-sea fishing what is the allotment?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Rs. 40 lakhs have been provided for this year. But I agree

money has to be provided in the coming years. It is only a beginning now but this is a most important field.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: What has happened to the Fishermen's Co-operative Society?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the hon. Member gives me the information, I will pass it on. I do not know the details. My hon. friend Mr. Govindan Nair referred also to the Kerala Electricity Board. I think he mixed up the two things, the Control Board for Projects and the Electricity Board. They are two different things. So far as the Electricity Board is concerned there have been certain cases and matters are now in court. Earlier the matter was looked into by the Minister of Irrigation and Power and as I said some cases are pending and I will not like to take the time of the House by going into the merit of these cases.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: If the matter is still before the court then why have this Control Board over the Electricity Board to give contracts?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: There is no Control Board over the Electricity Board. So far as the establishment of the Control Board for the Idikki Project and other projects, is concerned, that is a different matter. I think the hon. Member also wants this Control Board to carry out the projects. We had asked the State Government about it. Their view is different. They think that it should be run departmentally. We said that was the pattern that we follow in other States. Of course they have to take the final decision. We shall draw their attention again to the need to have the Control Board.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: What about the enquiry into some of the corruption charges that had been made against the Electricity Board? That is why the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, went to Kerala. The issue was raised in the House also.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will look into that. I do not know the details.

Then some mention was also made about the surrender of funds. Similar points were raised in the other House also. I

would like to clarify the position. In 1964-65 the State Government budgeted for a Plan outlay of Rs. 44-3 crores. This was far in excess of what the available resources would permit. In view of this position and the heavy over draft which the State Government had with the Reserve Bank, the size of the Plan outlay for 1964-65 was discussed in June, 1964 by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance with the former Chief Minister and it was agreed that the Plan outlay would be kept round about Rs. 40 crores. It was also agreed that the State Government would effect economies in non-Plan and non-development expenditure so as to reduce the deficit. This has mainly accounted for the apparent surrender of development funds in that year. In fact, unlike in the Second Plan the problem in the State's Third Plan has been the non-availability of resources and not the capacity to spend it. The actual outlay on the State's Third Plan is about Rs. 180 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 10 crores more than the targetted outlay. That is to say, instead of Rs. 170 crores it would be something like Rs. 180 crores. So, but for this particular year when there was special difficulty, the overall Third Plan is not having any surrender but there is over spending and rightly so, because there have been increases in the various programmes, in the power schemes and others.

This brings me to the power programme. Mention has been made about the need to have more power and some hon. Members referred to the power position in the State. This subject has been discussed here on many occasions, particularly in view of the drought conditions and the scarcity of water which had affected the power generation. The power position this year has been indeed very acute and everyone is distressed at this. I wish to submit, however, that this was largely due to the unprecedented failure of the monsoons last year and it is a temporary phase. Two of the projects that have been under construction during the last four to five years would be commissioned in full this year and there would be in the course of the next few months a substantial increase in the generation of power in the State and the installed capacity would increase to 346-5 MW at the end of this year as against 192-5 MW at the beginning of the year.

SARIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: what will be the deficit still remaining. Will there be deficit and power cuts?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Well, deficit would be there. But it is expected that when we have put the whole country on a national grid and we have also the regional grids, though in the first two years there may be deficit, later Mysore may have surplus and that surplus can be transferred to Kerala or Madras wherever it is needed. Once this national grid is established it will also lead to

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Can we depend on Madras to meet the shortage?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Mysore will have surplus.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: What about the thermal plant for Kerala?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As the House is already aware it is proposed to establish a 30 MW thermal plant in the State. The issue now is not whether there should be a thermal plant in the State of Kerala or not. The issue is quite different. There is going to be a thermal plant there. A technical committee had been looking into the matter and they said that a 30 MW thermal plant would be adequate. It is not as if there is total shortage. It is a question of meeting the gap that is caused in the operation due to the various causes, sometimes it is due to acute drought conditions, sometimes the load factor may be going up and down. So to meet these variations we want a stabilising agency and for that a thermal plant is required. That is conceded. But one technical committee said that a 30 MW plant would be enough.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: What about the other.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I know the point and I shall deal with it. The Committee on Public Undertakings has also strongly recommended as some hon. Members have been demanding, a 100 MW plant. So it is now a question between one technical committee and another. We will have another look at it. Even if we do not start with a 100 MW plant, we can have a 30 MW plant and then go in for another unit. The prevalent view is in favour of having

[Shri B. R. Bhagat] a 30 MW plant now. But in view of the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings, we can have another look at it.

Next I come to the last point and that deals with certain land reforms. The hon. Member who raised it is not here, but I can send him a note showing the steps that have been taken and I do not want to take up the time in dealing with them now.

I would like to conclude my remarks by dealing with the question of the pay revision and the problem of the non gazetted officers. I wish to point out for the information of the House, Sir, that we have accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Wherever we have made amendments they have been in favour of the lower income brackets and slightly adverse to the higher income brackets. Otherwise we have not made any amendment. The steps taken during the last 18 months for improving the dearness allowance and pay scales of the State Government employees would cost the State Government Rs. 12-5 crores per annum. More than 90 per cent of this would go towards the benefit of the NGOs. and such an order of benefit has never been sanctioned before in the State. It has to be remembered that the orders passed by the Government were on the recommendations of a Pay Commission and the amendments were very very few and they were mostly in favour, as I said, of the lower income brackets. The total concessions would cost the State Government an additional Rs. 75 lakhs per annum. It is unfortunate that the NGOs. have not responded favourably to this. Within the resources available, the State Government would always be willing to sanction any alternate scheme of increments for past service. To go beyond this and agree to all the demands of the NGOs. would mean Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores every year. We are stretching the resources of the State to the utmost and trying to accommodate these demands and remove hardships. But to go beyond this would mean a very heavy burden which the State's exchequer may not be able to bear.

SHRIMATI DEVAKI GOPIDAS: What about the petre-chemical complex?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That will come. That is part of the Fourth Plan. Let us

wait for the outline of the Fourth Plan. That again is a Central project and we shall have to see the Fourth Plan. Just now we heard that we have only got the first sketch of the Fourth Plan. So let us have the detailed Plan.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): The discussion on the Kerala Budget is over. We shall now proceed to the next item.

5 P.M.

THE KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1966-67, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Appropriation Bill covers the same ground and I would not take up the time of the House in making a speech. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and The Schedule were added to the Bill,

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIB. R. BHAGAT: I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI M.N. GOVINDAN NAIR(Kerala): Sir, I heard the reply of the Minister with regard to the N.G.Os. The answer that he has given is very disappointing. I feel that the Government has not understood the seriousness of the situation. He has been trying to give certain figures and he has been telling us about the amount involved. But the question there is, when all the N.G.O. organisations have united and made this